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CAROLINA'S TEACHERS.

THEIR RENEWED EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A TRAINING SCHOOL.

Public School Days—A Great Address by Dr. Curry—Notes, Persons, &c.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, June 26.

To-day was what might be called "city day" with the teachers, in that it was one of very special interest and good work. It was particularly "City Public School" day, but other matters came up before the assembly.

Teachers' Training School.

Prof. Chas. D. McIver, as chairman of the committee on "Teachers' Training School," reported that the committee had faithfully worked with the Legislature of 1889 in behalf of the school, and although the bill was lost by a small majority vote, there was much cause for encouragement. He felt sure that the coming General Assembly would establish the school if proper efforts were made.

Prof. M. C. S. Noble moved that the committee be continued and that Prof. McIver be requested to act as a special committee in behalf of this school. The motion was carried unanimously, and for the third time the State Teachers' Assembly recorded its appeal for a North Carolina Teachers' Training School.

Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

Prof. Noble for the committee on Vice-Presidents, presented the following nominations, and all were unanimously elected: J. J. Blair, of Winston; J. B. Brewer, of Murfreesboro; J. A. Holmes, of Chapel Hill; J. Y. Joyner, of Goldsboro; Alex. Graham, of Charlotte; Mrs. Annie McGivary, of Euphoronia; Miss Rachel Brookfield, of New Bern; Miss Bettie Clark, of Oxford.

Resolutions "In Memoriam."

Mr. J. Y. Joyner offered the following resolution to the assembly:

Resolved, That in the death of Prof. J. L. Tompkins of the Greensboro schools, this assembly has lost one of its ablest and most useful members, and the cause of education one of its warmest friends and bravest and truest advocates.

The resolution was eloquently and touchingly spoken of by Prof. J. J. Blair and J. Y. Joyner, and was adopted.

Mr. P. M. Pearson, county superintendent of Jones county, offered the following:

WHEREAS, On the 24th of the present month, Mr. L. W. Hargett, a teacher of Oaslow county, was drowned in Bogue sound, and

WHEREAS, This assembly desires to express its appreciation of the services of this young man, as a teacher and to express its profound sorrow at his sudden and violent death, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Hargett, the cause of education has lost an able young worker;

That the assembly express its sorrow at the death of its young friend and extends its profound condolence to his family.

The resolution met with full approval.

City Public Schools.

The president announced that this was the day set apart for the discussion of "City Graded Schools."

The first paper was by Prof. E. L. Hughes, of Reidsville Public Schools, the subject being "A Few First Principles." His propositions were carefully prepared and were submitted with earnestness and zeal.

Prof. Hughes said: Principles are fragments of truth discovered by experience. All vital principles, having to do with human life, combined, make up the whole truth in regard to living. There would be less of differing among statesmen, leaders in social and business life, the great minds in the church and among educators, if men often should go back to first principles and profit more by truth already discovered. Men who believe in education differ as to the kind of education needed, the extent to which it should be given, the means to be employed, and the methods of imparting it. Many false ideas exist in regard to these things. Resulting from false ideas as to kind are evil practices in life; as to extent is imperfect development; as to means and methods, is failure. The strong and fortunate should help the weak and unfortunate. Thus the means would be forth coming. The true teacher having the desire and ability to teach, and a high ideal, will find a way or make it. As to the kind: there are three purposes in the true education. The bestowal of benefits; the enjoyment of life; preparation for the inevitable.

Education is light. Light is composed of seven blended colors. True education has seven elements: Self control, self use, self sacrifice, special training for special life work, love of country, love of home, Christianity.

The day of knowledge is dawning; the light is coming. Education of this kind is the hope of the world. The rising of a great hope is like the rising of the sun.

"What Shall the Public Schools Teach?" was the subject of an address given by Prof. J. Y. Joyner, of Goldsboro. He held that the scope of instruction in the public schools should include all branches which will prepare a girl or boy for college.

Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, discussed the "Teacher and His Work" in an able manner. He declared that the smaller children always require the very best teacher in the school, and he earnestly and eloquently maintained that the calling of the teacher was the very highest.

Prof. E. C. Branson, of Athens, Ga., was presented to the Assembly, and he spoke for a short time on "The Future of Public Schools in the South." He saw an exceedingly bright day for public schools dawning upon the Southern States. The newly developing towns are giving their best work to the erection of splendid school buildings.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry again spoke to the Assembly, giving an amazingly humorous description of certain schools which he had attended. He was looking to the educational surprise, and not into the past; and he saw a brightening present

and brilliant future. He felt like singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessing Flow" for the grand, great and glorious onward and upward movement that is now being made for education.

Dr. Curry at Night.

To-night Dr. J. L. M. Curry delighted one of the best audiences that has yet assembled here for an hour and a half. His introductory was exceedingly pleasant and witty and put the audience in a happy humor which lasted all the evening. Dr. Curry complimented the press for the interest it was taking in the proceedings of this great assembly of teachers, and said that it was doing some most excellent work in telling the world what the teachers were trying to do in the matter of making education more general and more easy of attainment. He referred briefly and in complimentary terms to some of the lectures he had heard from some of the members of the assembly.

Dr. Curry's subject was "A Public School System," and it is needless to say that it was handled and elaborated in a wonderfully interesting manner.

Among other things he emphasized a statement that there would never be an efficient public school system until the Legislature, the people and the country should all recognize the fact that it required training and skill to teach. "Now," said Dr. Curry, "any 'Dominie Sampson' or any 'Squeers' or anybody might teach after it is found out that they can do nothing else. If we can get a man to teach for \$10.00, so much the better, and some people seem to be perfectly satisfied with three months teaching a year." Dr. Curry protested vehemently and earnestly against such conditions. He claimed that a blacksmith could not make a silk dress, neither could a fool, or a man without training, teach children; and no school should be in charge of any person who had never had preparation or training for the business. He claimed that education was a universal right, and that it ought to be carried to children everywhere just as the gospel is carried to heathen lands—yes it ought to be carried to them. There ought to be no waiting for them to come for education. The right of citizenship in the United States entailed great and heavy responsibilities, which a man could not meet or discharge those responsibilities properly without education; and when they were not discharged properly, there was injury to the government.

There are many men who need the assistance of the public to bring out their powers. You can't afford to leave Garfield in the canal boat; you can't afford to leave Andrew Johnson on the tailors bench; you can't afford to leave U. S. Grant in the tan yard. Such men are here and there. Their powers must not be permitted to lie dormant, and they can only be brought out by public education; for it is only public education that will find and reach and develop many such minds.

Dr. Curry pressed the statement that property owed the security to education. Where there is no education, there is no civil law, and no protection to person and property; and since education protected and secured property, it ought to be encouraged, and maintained by property, or, in other words, by taxes on property which should be sufficient to maintain public schools six months during a year. He affirmed that public schools were better and more economical than private schools; and to prove this, he appealed to people who had sent children to famous private schools, to reckon up and see what the expenses and advantages had been, and then compare the results with the expenses and advantages of famous public schools. He said that in a private school, a teacher was more or less subject to the mandate of parents whether those parents were capable of advising or not; but the teacher of a public school could conduct it with system, snap his fingers in the face of cranky and foolish parents and say "I am working for the State; I don't belong to you; and I will run this school as it ought to be run and not as you say run it."

The eloquent gentleman spoke for more than one hour, and he aroused the noblest and most patriotic sentiments in the hearts of hundreds of teachers in favor of spreading light and knowledge broadcast through the earth.

It was the practical the earnest, true eloquent and valuable speech of the Teachers' Assembly of 1890.

Notes.

To-day has been one of those balmy, tempting days which reproach one for staying in the house. The breeze has been delightfully refreshing all day, and as I was sitting on a wide veranda this afternoon enjoying it beyond expression, I wondered if your thermometers were climbing up among the 90's, in the shade, as I heard they were last Monday. I would be glad to send you up two or three dozen zephyrs, but they persistently hang around and hover over this locality and love the place too much to be induced to leave it. If you want to enjoy them in the richest degree you must come here.

"Complimentary sails" and sailing parties are the order of the hour. One of the most delightful excursions yet had here was given to-night by Mrs. W. H. Pace and Mrs. S. P. Child, of Raleigh, to a party of about forty friends.

It is just as I expected, and I told you so some time ago. Among the other visitors attracted here is the reckless and rascally little cupid. Little Lilla camp has been skulking and hiding behind doors and in the alcoves and pretty nooks, dealing blows here and there, and shooting his arrows teetotally regardless of aim or direction or consideration. As a result of these blows and shots there are many big "mashes," and as many wounded and fluttering hearts. The little imp of "cussedness" has hit some of the hardest licks here I have ever seen given anywhere. It is supposed he came here to enjoy the "white winged" sails, the soft strains of music, the tender temple-fanning zephyrs, the soft, silvery moonlight, the water-mirrored stars, and the many other gentle and solacing influences around Morehead, but after getting here, his tricky propensities put him up to merry mischief, with the result already stated. I know a "good

one" on two young people—a young lady and gentleman—who had declared themselves impervious, and invulnerable to the darts and arrows of Cupid and any of his ilk. They have, for the past few days, been having big fun by going on "spying" expeditions through the hotel, by which I mean they seemed to enjoy walking up and down the porticos and corridors, and finding out who the latest "victims" were. But last evening I saw them occupying one of the prettiest and suggest nooks in the hotel, and I know they are badly struck. I have not heard them say so, but this morning, like many others, they told it with their eyes.

Notes About Some Folks.

I have noticed that Rev. Bennett Smedes, of Raleigh, is fond of both the fishing and bathing to be had here. He was out fishing this morning and broke the record as to the size of the fish caught this season. He hooked a splendid spanish mackerel weighing twenty pounds, and landed it safely in the boat. Just now I saw him sauntering down toward the bath house to take a salt water plunge.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry likes sailing and being quiet alternately. He doesn't fish and he prefers fresh water to salt water baths. He appears to be most contented when setting in a breeze swept spot, talking to some brainy man. He and Gov. Jarvis were noticed to sit at one spot for two hours this afternoon, and they were evidently enjoying each other's society hugely.

My observation record may be at fault, but it tells me that Mr. C. C. Daniels has talked to more pretty girls here this week than any other one man. I saw him eleven times in one day, and each time he was talking to a different young lady and I noticed particularly that each young lady wore a happy smile while he talked. I think I may safely say that Mr. Daniels' favorite joy and pleasure is the society of the ladies.

Dr. G. W. Blackhall has great fun in making other people feel good. He can say the nicest things in the most graceful way, and he is not sparing in his pleasant expressions. He seems to give them from the fullness of his heart and doesn't expect any pay for them. I have very often had people to pay me extravagant compliments, but they always followed them up by requesting a favor of some kind, and as a rule I have paid very well indeed for all the compliments I have received. But Dr. Blackhall has made me feel good half a dozen times since I have been here, and I am convinced that I will not have to "pay" for his nice words in any way. Everybody here likes to talk his hand and hold it and hear him talk. Many people owe him for many pleasant and good-fellowing moments.

Some New Arrivals.

Among those who arrived to-day are Miss Carrie Murray, Miss Maude Marshall, Raleigh; Miss Marian Cooke, Abilene, Texas; John Miller, Baltimore; Chas. R. Thomas, New Bern; H. W. Shelton, T. Moseley, Richmond; S. B. Taylor, Catherine Lake; A. J. Brown, Goldsboro; Mrs. G. N. Adams, Miss Mary Rame, New Orleans; A. P. Philbeck, Durham; T. H. Murray, Raleigh; B. M. Jones, Asheville; M. C. Throver, Jr., Roxboro; Cecil Lee Raleigh; Miss Mary Strickland, N. C.; Mrs. Knight, Selma, Ala. H. W. AYER.

The Chatham Homicide.

(COR. STATE CHRONICLE.)

PITTSBORO, June 27.—The coroner's jury in the matter of the death of Thos. J. Wright met in the court house on yesterday and resumed the examination of the case. Witnesses were thoroughly and patiently examined, and the evidence fully recorded. The jury finally rendered a verdict that "Thomas J. Wright came to his death of erysipelas caused by a blow inflicted on the head by Jacob Thompson in self defence."

It was an intelligent jury and they all agreed at once on this finding. A large crowd of our best citizens had assembled to hear the trial, and not one single objection or criticism has yet been heard of the verdict. There is no question but what the solicitor will approve the action of the jury and this unfortunate affair will end forever.

Young Thompson had the sympathy of the whole community, and our best men were ready to become his bondsmen, or to befriend him in any manner. This sad affair is another warning against drinking liquor, profane and vulgar language, and an ungoverned temper. A man who indulges in these vices is liable to come to a sudden and terrible end, even at the hands of a sober, quiet and industrious boy.

The contest in this (5th district) for the judicial nomination waxes hot. It is confidently believed that the present incumbent, Judge Womack, has decidedly the inside track. Since his appointment to the Judgeship he has made a record of which any one might be proud. He gave up a lucrative practice at the call of the Governor, and has fully met the most sanguine expectations of his friends and the public generally, and our people feel that it is only justice that would endorse him as his own successor. We feel, too, that his course in this campaign has been fair, honorable, dignified, and worthy of the judicial emine.

Postmasters Appointed.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of John H. Johnston as postmaster at Danville, Va.

Alabama—J. W. Jones, Greensboro.

Georgia—J. T. Denning, Augusta.

Virginia—R. B. Wood, Hampton.

Perilous Leap—Down Went McGinty.

(By United Press.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 27.—This morning Dr. George Langgitt, of Bellevue, jumped from the third story window of his residence while temporarily insane from excessive use of liquor and opiates. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SENATE PASSES THE BILL ADMITTING WYOMING AS A STATE.

The House Still Debating the Federal Election Bill—Our Zeb Loudly Applauded.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Following the morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to admit Wyoming as a State, and Mr. Morgan spoke in opposition to it. In speaking of the Wyoming constitution, Mr. Morgan said that in ratifying it Congress would confirm woman suffrage. If a woman, then, could vote and hold office in Wyoming, she could be elected to the Senate or the House.

Mr. Payne suggested that the presence of women Senators might have a good effect on the Senate, particularly during executive sessions.

Mr. Morgan said that this brought up a more serious view of the matter. His objection to woman suffrage was the immoral influence of the ballot upon woman.

Mr. Gray opposed the bill because it traversed the precedent set by the Senate recently in the admission of four States in requiring the formality of enabling act.

Mr. Platt spoke briefly in defense of the bill and the question was then taken on the omnibus bill, offered as substitute, and it was rejected by a party vote of 18 to 29.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, moved an enabling act for Wyoming alone. Rejected—18 to 29.

The bill was then passed by a party vote—29 to 18.

At 5:20 the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In the House to-day, by unanimous consent, Mr. Dockery, of Mo., was permitted to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the postal clerks leave bill was passed.

The bill involves an expenditure of \$316,000.

Consideration of the election bill was then resumed.

Mr. Hagen, of Wis., in support of the bill, asserted that it was a measure looking to the supervision of national elections only—a clear right of Congress.

Mr. Covert, of New York, said that the bill was an evidence of the distrust felt by the Republicans of a Government of, and for the people.

This proposition was to bring back the returning boards of Florida and South Carolina; the days of the electoral commission—the days that every patriotic man would forget if he could. The notes of warning had been sounded; they were still ringing and should be heard. Race prejudice was extinct. In God's name, as lovers of the country, he besought the House not to seek to revive that prejudice now. He begged it to give assurance to the whole country that the civil war was ended over a quarter of a century ago. (Applause.)

Mr. Flower, of New York, denounced the bill as un-Republican, un-Democratic and un-American. It was a measure constructed upon the idea that the small Republican majority now in Congress could better legislate for the people than the people themselves. He spoke of the attempt to control state officers as an incursion into the domain of local self government, and spoke of the proposed "house to house canvass" of election districts as an attempt to divide floaters into blocks of five to vote the Republican ticket.

He spoke of the prospective expenses under new local election laws and said that a single election in New York now would cost \$100,000 for ballots alone.

Mr. Smyser, of Ohio, said the matter was conservative and not radical.

Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, said that the bill virtually overturned the constitution and destroyed our form of government. The constitutional meaning of the phrase "time, place and manner" was that the power of Congress was limited to prescribing the form of choosing representatives, and that when the election itself began its action the "manner of holding" and the "holding" of the election were entirely distinct and separate from the power of Congress ceased with the former. These Supervisors responsible to nobody, might carry their authority to the election of Senators, going to the legislative assembly of a State and declaring its members disqualified. Criticizing the language of the committee report with reference to the words "make or alter" in the constitution, Mr. Vaux brought down the House with the remark that there was impugner "an alteration which sometimes makes one thing but does not make the animal."

He warned the other side that as our forefathers had separated from Great Britain because they did not believe in taxation without representation, so the time might come when legislation depriving the people of representation would drive them to another revolt for the same principle. (Loud applause on the Democratic side.)

The remarks of Mr. Vaux were listened to with great attention and at intervals and at their conclusion they were loudly applauded.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Conyer, of Iowa, Walker, of Massachusetts, and Bland, of Missouri, as conferees on the silver bill.

The House at 8:40 took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be the consideration of private pension bills.

Commercial Report—Dunn's Weekly Review of Trade.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, June 27.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: The prolonged uncertainty regarding legislation, which have by no means diminished, during the past week, and the continuance of gold exports, have an unfavorable effect upon business.

Failures during the last seven days for the United States: 178; for Canada, 24; total 202, compared with 199 last week. For the corresponding week of 1889 the figures were 184 in the United States and 31 in Canada.

MR. DIXON TAKEN TO TASK.

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

TAYLOR, WILSON CO., June 21.—There is one thought in Mr. Dixon's address at Wake Forest College which I think misleading, and does not prove the idea which he was endeavoring to prove by the illustration. That is this: He stated that by co-operation selfishness was eliminated. That is, by this co-operation in business circles, the selfish greed for more and more gain, of each of the parties so co-operating was eliminated. I think it is owing to the greater abundance of greed and selfishness that co-operations and trusts are formed. It is for the gratifying of this excess of selfishness that these modern trusts are entered into. These selfish traders and speculators, not being able alone to carry out their selfish plans, which are to oppress the masses and enrich themselves, combine their forces, and by that combination or co-operation are enabled to carry on their selfish plans for gain on a larger scale.

Now these modern combines and co-operations of the money lenders, manufacturers, &c., have undoubtedly proved to the productive class, the farmers and laborers, that selfishness is the great stimulator of these combines, and that selfishness is not eliminated, but intensified thereby. We admit that if these co-operations and trusts were the result of the efforts to carry out the principles which Mr. Dixon endeavored to impress upon his audience; they would eliminate selfishness and be of great good to mankind. But, as they are, they are a great curse to our country, entered into for the sole purpose of selfish gain.

I am surprised and sorry that Mr. Dixon expressed himself in favor of the present trusts and corporations, as the people know that they are nothing but organized machines by which they are enabled to extort from the people their hard earned money. This idea expressed by such a man as Mr. Dixon will do harm to the people and should be refuted. I think Mr. Dixon the brainiest young man in this Union and his theme a good one. Would that we had more such as he, bold enough to speak out and act their convictions.

Yours Very Truly,

H. F. FREEMAN.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Railroads Reduce Rates and Hotels Entertain at Half Price.

(Special to the STATE CHRONICLE.)

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., June 27.—The railroads throughout the State will make, for the Southern Educational Association at Morehead City, the same rate of fare as the Teachers' Assembly. The Atlantic Hotel will charge only half rates for all guests, \$1.25 per day from July 1st to 5th. Teachers and friends of education throughout the State are invited to attend this meeting at these exceptionally low rates.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY ARRESTED.

Diaz Confined in Jail at Havana—State Department Appealed to.

(By United Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., 27.—There is great excitement here over a telegram from Havana announcing the arrest and confinement in jail of A. J. Diaz, a Baptist Missionary. Diaz is an American citizen and his arrest is claimed to be religious persecution. The State Department has been appealed to in order to secure his release.

"Original Package" up Again.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The report of the House committee on judiciary on its substitute for the Senate bill to prohibit the importation of liquors in original packages into a State in violation of State laws, has been prepared by Mr. Reed, of Iowa. The Senate bill was applicable to intoxicants only, while the House substitute covers all articles of commerce.

Judge Fitzhugh of Virginia Paralyzed.

(By United Press.)

RICHMOND, Va., June 27.—Judge E. H. Fitzhugh of the Chancery Court, lies very ill at his residence in this city from the effects of a stroke of paralysis this morning.

The Mine on Fire—All Hope for the Miners Abandoned.

(By United Press.)

DUNBAR, Pa., June 27.—10 p. m.—A raging fire has just broken out at the mouth of the Hill farm mine. All hope for the unfortunates has been abandoned.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The president of the Woman's National Industrial League, Charlotte Smith, to-day sent a telegram to Chairman Palmer, of the World's Fair Commission, asking recognition from the commission.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—The population of Atlanta, according to the census, is 65,200.

NEW LONDON, June 27.—In the Yale Harvard boat race to-day, Yale won in 21 minutes 29 seconds. Harvard's time was 21 minutes 41 seconds.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The mercury reached 95 to-day. Eight cases of sun stroke are reported.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A general strike of the Hebrew suspender makers took place to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—The House committee on education has ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Cheatham of North Carolina, to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. The bill is the same as the bill commonly known as the "Blair educational bill."

IMPORTANT TO EDITORS.

Every editor who intends to be present at the meeting of the North Carolina Press Association in this city, July 23-25, is urgently requested to write at once to me and tell me that he is coming. This is of the utmost importance. Please attend to it at once. Association editors will oblige the committee having charge of arrangements for the entertainment of the press by copying this notice.

T. B. ELDRIDGE.

Durham, N. C., June 24, 1890.

Wayne County Nomination.

(Special Cor. State Chronicle.)

RALEIGH, N. C., June 27.—Mr. Editor: I notice that it is denied that Wayne county had instructed for Mr. Allen. I do not know that it has been charged. But Judge Whitaker's strength is not represented in its delegation. The chairman of the Wayne Convention appointed the delegates and left off Judge Whitaker's men—of whom there were many—so Wayne county will vote just as effectually a unit as if it had given instructions in the usual way.

The majority of the Johnston county delegation will cast the entire vote of the county in the judicial convention. This, of course, means that the minority can have no representation. So Johnston will vote just as effectually a unit as if it had been instructed, if the interests of its candidate require it.

Harnett county has instructed her delegates out and out and does not deny it. She claims that her people have a right to instruct delegates.

So the man who is opposed to instructions cannot consistently go to the judicial convention, because he will be obliged to co-operate with the instructed men from other counties whose credentials he would be bound in honor to refuse to recognize. Is anybody so simple as to suppose that Wake county will allow him to pretend to oppose instructions here and then go down to the convention and co-operate with delegates he knows to be instructed? Can anybody pretend that he is in favor of minority representation when he goes to co-operate with majorities who have suppressed minorities?

It is enough to make a horse laugh.

W. J. PEELE.

Would Make a Good Representative.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

FAIRFIELD, N. C., June 25.—"Old Foggy" in the Progressive Farmer of May 27th, says: "You have a man in North Carolina who has a national reputation. I refer to Harry Hinton, a regular correspondent of the National Economist, a man whose breadth of thought and clearness of expression is exceeded by no man in the State. I am sure if Harry Hinton (W. R. Lindsay, Madison, N. C.) is sent to Congress, the people would have a representative who would not ridicule them, and who would use his great mind for your and your country's good."

What we wish to know is, why a man with such a reputation abroad has not gained some prominence and notoriety at home? Why a man with such a mind and disinterested patriotism is not spoken of in political circles? May be he is waiting for office to come to him, and "bloweth not his own horn." Tell us what you know about the man, and whether you can commend him.

A VOTER.

The Census.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

HENDERSON, N. C., June 26.—I see that several newspapers are intimating that a complete census will not be made. I desire to state that it is the object of this office that as complete a census be made as it is possible to obtain, and that I will regard it as a favor to be informed of any dereliction of duty on the part of any enumerator in the 2nd N. C. Census District.

MADISON HAWKINS, Supervisor,

2nd N. C. Census District.

Congressional Convention of the 2nd District.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Second Congressional District, held on the 26th of June the Congressional Convention was called to meet in Wilson on Wednesday, July 16th at 2:30 p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

F. A. WOODARD,

Ch. Dist. Dem. Ex. Com.

The Strike Settled—Traffic on the Illinois Central Resumed.

(By United Press.)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—Illinois Central strike has been settled and traffic on that road was generally resumed this afternoon. The concession from the company amounted to a shortening of Superintendent Russell's power in certain direction.

Strike of Street Car Drivers.